

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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IN RE: : Case No. CV 96-4849 (ERK)(MDG)  
HOLOCAUST VICTIM ASSETS : (Consolidated with CV 96-5161  
LITIGATION : and CV 97-461)

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This Document Relates to: All Cases :  
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KORMAN, C.J.

I address here the identity of the Swiss-owned or affiliated companies which fall within the parameters of “Slave Labor Class II” as defined under the Settlement Agreement and as approved in my opinion of July 26, 2000 (corrected August 2, 2000). See In re Holocaust Victim Assets, 105 F.Supp.2d 139 (E.D.N.Y. 2000) (the “Approval Order”).

In the Approval Order, I took note of the “absence of information concerning the identities of the Slave Labor Class II members,” observing that potential class members would not necessarily know if the company for which they labored was Swiss-owned or a Swiss affiliate. The lack of data was compounded by an inconsistency in the assessment of the size of the class: “When this class was included in the Settlement Agreement, the defendant banks represented that Slave Labor Class II consists of an extremely small number of persons who may have performed slave labor directly for an extremely small number of Swiss companies during World War II. Since then, they have backed off of this representation.”

In re Holocaust Victim Assets Litigation, 105 F.Supp.2d at 162.

Because of the scarcity of publicly available data concerning the identity of the “Slave Labor Class II” companies, I asked for the cooperation of the companies seeking releases:

Under these circumstances, those Swiss entities that seek releases from Slave Labor Class II are directed to identify themselves to the Special Master within 30 days of the date of this memorandum and order. The failure of Swiss entities seeking releases from Slave Labor Class II claims to identify themselves will result in the denial of a release and permit those who have claims against those entities to pursue such claims independently of this lawsuit. Those three Swiss companies with respect to which the SFA already has provided information are now entitled to the benefits of releases for the utilization of approximately 2,500 slave laborers, subject to compliance with their good faith duty to provide information in their possession regarding the names of these slave laborers .... I do not propose to deny releases to which Swiss companies who utilized slave laborers are entitled. I am simply requiring them to identify themselves and provide information (if they possess it) that is critical to the fair and efficient administration of Slave Labor Class II .... [I]t seems reasonable to conclude that the small number of Swiss companies who the defendant banks suggested utilized slave laborers have good reason to know who they are. Nor is it my intention that any company be certain that it or its affiliates employed slave labor. The fact that they believe that it was likely or probable will suffice.

Id. at 162-64, emphasis added.

As described in the Special Master’s September 11, 2000 Plan of Allocation and Distribution (the “Plan”), in response to the Court’s Order, a number of Swiss companies wrote to the Special Master to identify themselves under Slave Labor Class II. These companies are described in Annex I of the Plan and its Exhibit 1, a table of “Companies Which Seek a Release Under the Settlement Agreement by Identifying Themselves to the Special Master.”

Following my adoption of the Plan on November 22, 2000, to clarify certain outstanding issues, on December 8, 2000, I issued a supplemental order concerning Slave Labor Class II:

By no later than January 19, 2001, the entities which have identified themselves to the Special Master (as set forth in Annex I to the Distribution Plan) are directed to notify the Special Master as to whether they possess the names of former slave laborers and, if so, to provide such names to the Special Master.

Several companies responded to this Order, among them Georg Fischer and Nestle, each of which helpfully provided lists of thousands of individuals who worked for those companies (and affiliates) during the War era, many of whom may have performed slave labor. Other companies updated their research reports and promised to supplement the data as information became available. Many companies also offered to assist in identifying former laborers as part of the claims process, a good faith offer of cooperation which will be quite useful to the International Organization for Migration (“IOM”), which is charged with analyzing all claims filed under Slave Labor Class II.

Against this background, I set forth below a list of the companies (and affiliates, subsidiaries or predecessors) which comprise the “Slave Labor Class II List.” Claimants who file claims with the IOM and who plausibly demonstrate that they performed slave labor for one or more of the companies on the Slave Labor Class II List are eligible for compensation from the Settlement Fund. Each company appears on the list because it meets the following criteria: (a) it timely “self-identified” to the Special Master as required by the Approval Order; (b) it was Swiss-owned in whole or in part during the War era; and (c) it has provided the Special Master with names of persons believed possibly to have been slave laborers, or it has represented that such names are unavailable despite diligent investigation. A company’s appearance on the Slave Labor Class II List does not necessarily mean that it used slave laborers.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Two of the companies which self-identified, Otto Suhner and Gessner, contended that their wartime management was anti-Nazi and therefore would not have used slave labor. Although these companies do not actually require releases, since no slave labor claims against them could stand based upon their representations, they are nevertheless released because of their self-identification to the Special Master. Other companies stated that they did not believe that they used slave labor but could not entirely rule out the possibility, citing, among other reasons, the lack of records from the Nazi era. See Distribution Plan, Annex I, Exhibit 1.

The companies on the Slave Labor Class II List are entitled to releases under the terms of the Settlement Agreement, subject to their continuing obligation to (1) supplement the information they have provided should additional data become available, and (2) cooperate with the IOM and the Court as needed throughout the claims process.

Companies which did not self-identify are not entitled to releases. See In re Holocaust Victim Assets Litigation, 105 F.Supp.2d at 162-63 (“The failure of Swiss entities seeking releases from Slave Labor Class II claims to identify themselves will result in the denial of a release and permit those who have claims against those entities to pursue such claims independently of this lawsuit”). Nor are releases appropriate for slave labor-using companies which were acquired by Swiss entities after the War but which were owned or controlled by German or other non-Swiss interests during the period of slave labor use.<sup>2</sup> The Settlement Agreement makes this clear. Specifically, the “Definitions” part of the Agreement contains a long inclusive definition of “Releasees.” Of particular relevance here is the following definition of “Owned or Controlled Affiliates:”

[A]ll affiliates of Swiss-based Concern (whether organized as corporations, partnerships, sole proprietorships or otherwise) wherever headquartered, organized, or incorporated in which the Swiss-based Concern owns or controls directly or indirectly at least 25 percent of any class of voting securities or controls in any manner the election or appointment of a majority of the board of directors, trustees or similar body (“Owned or Controlled Affiliates”).

Independent Committee of Eminent Persons (“ICEP”), Report on Dormant Accounts of Victims of

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<sup>2</sup> See Plan, Annex 1, Exhibit 1 at n. 2 (certain companies “provided lists of subsidiaries acquired after World War II. Because Slave Labor Class II employers must have been Swiss-owned during the War era, they are not listed on [the] table.”)

Nazi Persecution in Swiss Banks, App. O (1999). The definition of “Releasee” then goes on to set forth exclusions. The first relevant category of excluded releasees is contained in the first two sentences set forth below:

*The term Releasees also excludes parent companies and other affiliates of Swiss-based Concerns that (1) before 1945 were headquartered, based, or incorporated in Germany or any other Axis country or other country occupied by an Axis country between 1933 and 1946, (2) were not Owned or Controlled Affiliates as defined herein, and (3) disguised the identity, value or ownership of Cloaked Assets or used Slave Labor. A company shall not be deemed a Releasee by virtue of being Owned or Controlled Affiliate if (1) the company was headquartered, based, or incorporated in Germany or any other Axis country or other country occupied by an Axis country between 1933 and 1946, and (2) the company’s parent was a Swiss-based Concern for the sole purpose of disguising the identity, value, or ownership of Cloaked Assets.*

Settlement Agreement, Section 1 (emphasis added).

The defendants argue that the first sentence sets forth “three cumulative criteria for excluding Swiss companies from the definition of releasees.” Letter of Roger Witten, dated February 16, 2001. Specifically, “where under criterion (1) the company was before 1945 headquartered, based, or incorporated in Germany or another Axis country and under criteria (2) was not an Owned or Controlled Affiliate, the company would be excluded from the definition of ‘Releasee’ if in addition it either ‘disguised the identity, value or ownership of Cloaked Assets or used Slave Labor.’” Id. While I agree with the defendants that the criteria are cumulative, this argument is of no avail to them here because the plain language excludes slave labor-using companies that were acquired by Swiss entities after the war, but which were owned or controlled by German or other non-Swiss entities.

The defendants’ argument to the contrary essentially involves altering the clear language defining excluded releasees. Specifically, the second condition for exclusion in the first sentence is that “parent

companies and other affiliates of Swiss-based concerns . . . . (2) were not Owned or Controlled Affiliates as defined herein.” The words “as defined herein” refer to the definition of “Owned or Controlled Affiliates” earlier in the paragraph defining “Releasees” in the “Definitions” part of the agreement. The requirement that the defendants would add to “Owned or Controlled Affiliates” -- that they must also have been established for the sole purpose of disguising the identity, value or ownership of cloaked assets -- completely alters the definition. Indeed, the construction of the first sentence urged by the defendants would, for all practical purposes, read the words “or used Slave Labor” out of the first sentence.

The negotiating history to which the defendants allude is not sufficient to override the plain language of the agreement. Under New York law, which is controlling here,

a court may not, under the guise of interpretation, make a new contract for the parties or change the words of a written contract so as to make it express the real intention of the parties if to do so would contradict the clearly expressed language of the contract . . . . [W]e concern ourselves with what the parties intended, but only to the extent that they evidenced what they intended by what they wrote.

Rodolitz v. Neptune Paper Products, Inc., 22 N.Y.2d 383, 386-87, 292 N.Y.S.2d 878, 881 (1968) (internal quotation marks omitted); see also Settlement Agreement ¶ 16.2 (merger clause).

This consideration aside, the negotiating history, at best, sends conflicting signals. The Slave Labor II Class to which this clause relates was represented by the defendants to consist “of an extremely small number of persons who may have performed slave labor for an extremely small number of Swiss companies during World War II.” In re Holocaust Victim Assets Litigation, 105 F.Supp.2d at 162. While this representation has turned out to be factually incorrect, the plain language of the clause cited above is much more faithful to it than the construction argued for by the defendants.

In sum, slave-labor using companies acquired by Swiss entities after 1945 plainly are excluded as “releasees” under the Settlement Agreement. Those that are included are attached to this Order as Annex 1.

**SO ORDERED.**

Dated: Brooklyn, New York  
April 4, 2001

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Edward R. Korman  
United States District Judge

## Slave Labor Class II List

1. **ABB Ltd. (Brown Boveri & Cie, AG (“BBC”), Germany; Österreichische Brown Boveri Werke, Vienna, Austria)**

Gleichrichter GmbH  
(Gleichrichterbau)

Berlin, GERMANY

Gusswerke AG

Frankenthal, GERMANY

Isolation AG

Mannheim, GERMANY

Rheinische Draht- und Kabelwerk GmbH  
(Rheinkabel)

Köln, GERMANY

Stotz Apparatebau GmbH

Eberbach, GERMANY

Stotz Kontakt GmbH

Heidelberg/Mannheim, GERMANY

ABB BV

Rotterdam, THE NETHERLANDS

ABB sp. Z o.o.

Warsaw, POLAND

Polskie Zakłady Elektryczne Brown Boverie S.A.  
Fabryka w Cieszynie, (ME CELMA S.A.)

Cieszyn, POLAND

Zakłady Elektromechaniczne Rohn-Zielinski, S.A.  
Licencja Brown Boveri, (EMIT S.A. Zakłady  
Wytworcze Maszyn Elektrycznych I Transformatorow)

Zychlin, POLAND

	ABB Energo s.r.o.	Prague, CZECHOSLOVAKIA CZECH REPUBLIC
2.	ABB S.p.A. <b><u>Albers &amp; Co.</u></b>	Milan, ITALY
	Schoeller'sche Kammgarnspinnerei Eitorf AG	Eitorf, GERMANY
	Stabelwitzer Kammgarnspinnerei AG	Stabelwitz (Silesia), POLAND
	Wollgarnspinnerei Schoeller Bregenz GmbH	Bregenz, AUSTRIA
	Voralberger Kammgarnspinnerei GmbH	Hard, AUSTRIA
3.	<b><u>Algroup/Alusuisse Group AG ("ALIG")</u></b>	
	Aluminium GmbH (Aluminium Rheinfelden; Alu Rheinfelden)	Rheinfelden/Baden, GERMANY
	Aluminium-Walzwerke Singen GmbH	Singen/Hohentweil, GERMANY
	Breisgau-Walzwerke GmbH	Singen/Hohentweil, Teningen, GERMANY
	Chemische Fabrik Goldschmieden, H. Bergius & Co.	Breslau-Goldschmieden, GERMANY
	Martinswerk GmbH für chemische und metallurgische Produktion (Tonerdewerk)	Bergheim/Erft, GERMANY

Vereinigte Aluminium-Giessereien Villingen GmbH (Aluminiumgiesserei Villengen)	Villingen, GERMANY
Aluminium Industrie AG	SWITZERLAND
Robert Victor Neher AG Salzburger Aluminium GmbH	SWITZERLAND AUSTRIA
Alubelge – L'Aluminium Belge S.A.	BELGIUM
SA Bauxite de France	FRANCE
Société Française pour l'Industrie de Marseille l'Aluminium	FRANCE
Bakonyer Bauxit AG	HUNGARY
Lavorazione Leghe Leggere SA	ITALY
Societa Alluminio Veneto Anonima	ITALY
Societa Idroelettrica Cismon per Azioni	ITALY
Fabryka Uszlachetniania Folil Aluminoway	POLAND
Bauxita S.A.R.	ROMANIA

Ugrovacu Minen AG

YUGOSLAVIA

**4. Bucher Industries**

Bucher Klettgau GmbH

Griessen/Klettgau, GERMANY

**5. Bühler AG**

Gebrüder Bühler GmbH

Freital (Dresden), GERMANY

Buhler Frères  
Fratelli Bühler

Brussels, BELGIUM  
Milan, ITALY

Buhler Frères S.f.a.r.l.

Paris, FRANCE

**6. Ciba Specialty Chemicals Holding Inc. (Ciba-Geigy Limited; Ciba AG; J.R. Geigy AG)**

J.R. Geigy AG Betriebsstätte Grenzach

Grenzach, GERMANY

Ciba AG

Berlin, GERMANY

Geigy Verwaltung GmbH

Wehr, GERMANY

Teerfarben AG

Berlin, GERMANY

Irga GmbH

Berlin, GERMANY

Ciba Farver & Farmaceutika A/S

Virum, DENMARK

CIBA Commercieel en technisch Bureau	Amhem, THE NETHERLANDS
Soci�te Anonyme Ciba	Groot-Bijgarden, BELGIUM
CIBA S.A. Br�ssel	Brussels, BELGIUM
Ets. Geigy Huningue	Huningue, FRANCE
Colorex S.A.	Lyon, FRANCE
Ciba S.A. St. Fons	St. Fons, FRANCE
Produits Geigy S.A.	Paris, FRANCE
Ciba Industria Chimica S.p.a.	Origgio, ITALY
Soc. Bergamaska per l'Industria Chimica	Seriate, ITALY
Irga S.A.	Milan, ITALY
Colori Anilino Geigy S.A.	Milan, ITALY
Pabianicer AG f�r Chemische Industrie	Pabianice, POLAND
CIBA chemisch-pharmazeutische Gesellschaft mbH	Prague, CZECHOSLOVAKIA (CZECH REPUBLIC)

7. **Clariant AG**<sup>3</sup>

Chemotextil	Prague, CZECHOSLOVAKIA (CZECH REPUBLIC)
Clariant Masterbatch GmbH	Trebbichau, GERMANY
Texta GmbH	Lodz, POLAND
Romochin S.A.R.	Bucharest, ROMANIA

8. **Danzas Holding AG**<sup>4</sup>

Danzas	Düsseldorf, GERMANY
ASG	FINLAND
Danzas & Cie. GmbH	Cologne, Mannheim, Kehl am Rhein, Frankfurt, Neuenburg in Baden, Wintersdorf, Hagen, Singen Lörrach, GERMANY

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<sup>3</sup> According to the company, Clariant did not exist until 1995, when it was spun-off from Sandoz in or subsequent to the merger transaction between Sandoz AG and Ciba-Geigy AG which led to the creation of Novartis.

<sup>4</sup> Danzas' letter to the Special Master was accompanied by a chart listing an additional 119 affiliates. Danzas advises that it "is currently investigating which of these firms operated between 1933 and 1946...." Because it cannot be determined which of these 119 affiliates were Swiss-owned during the War era, they are not listed here.

Kraus & Co.	GERMANY
Franz Klein Möbeltransport-und Lagerungsgeschäft	GERMANY
Rheinverkehr GmbH	GERMANY
Firma Albert Herz	GERMANY
Danzas OY	FINLAND
Danzas A.E.	GREECE
Danzas Hellas A.E.	GREECE
Nedlloyd Road Cargo	GREECE
Nedlloyd Distribution Services Hungaria Kft	HUNGARY
Nedlloyd Chemical Logistics AS	NORWAY

**9. GABA Holding (DOMA AG)**

Unspecified

**10. Georg Fischer AG**

Georg Fischer

Singen, GERMANY

Georg Fischer

Mettmann, GERMANY

**11. Hesta AG/Hesta Tex AG**

Schiesser AG

Radolfzell, Baden-Württemberg,  
GERMANY

**12. Holderbank Financière Glaris Ltd.**

Alsenische Portland-Cement  
Fabriken GmbH  
(Alsen AG)

Itzehoe, GERMANY

Braunschweiger Portland - Cement  
Cementwerke AG

Salder, GERMANY

Breisgauer Portland Cementfabrik GmbH  
(Breisgauer Cement GmbH, Kleinskems)

Kleinskems, GERMANY

Breitenburger Portland-Cement Fabrik AG

GERMANY

Gipswerk Wilhelm Armbricht & Co. KG  
Misburger Portland-Cement Fabrik  
Kronsberg AG

Forste, GERMANY

Kronsberg, GERMANY

Norddeutsche Portlandcementfabrik AG

Misburg, GERMANY

Portlandcementfabrik Alemannia AG	Hover, GERMANY
Portlandcementfabrik Hardegsen	GERMANY
Portlandcementfabrik Holerdorf GmbH	Holderdorf, GERMANY
Portland-Cementwerk Schwanebeck AG	Schwanebeck, GERMANY
Portlandcementwerk Siegfried KG	Salzderhelden, GERMANY
Vorwohler Portland-Cement Fabrik AG	Vorwohle, GERMANY
Vorarlberger Cement Lorüns GmbH (Vorarlberger Zementwerk Lorüns AG)	Loruns, AUSTRIA
Wunsdorfer Portland-Cementwerk AG	Wunsdorf, GERMANY
Enci, N.V., Earste Nederlandse Cement Industrie (Cementfabrik Ljmulden N.V., Cementfabrik Rozenburg N.V.)	THE NETHERLANDS
Baresel GmbH & Co., Klee- und Steinwerke	Stuttgart, GERMANY
Baresel Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Stuttgart, GERMANY
C. Baresel AG	Stuttgart, GERMANY
Ciments d'Obourg S.A. (Carrières Dumon, Dufosse-Henry, Dapsens,	BELGIUM

Brebat-Dapsens, Dutoit, Haren, Ciments de Thieu)

Ciments de Hacourt, S.A. BELGIUM  
(Ciments de Visé, Ciments Portland Liégeois (CPL))

Obourg Granulats S.A. BELGIUM

**13. Lonza Group Ltd.**

Kraftwerk Reckingen AG Reckingen, GERMANY

Lonza-Werke GmbH Spremberg, Niederlausitz,  
(Lonza-Werke Elektrochemische Waldshut, Tiengen,  
Fabriken GmbH) Weil am Rhein  
GERMANY

Lonza-Werke GmbH Istein, GERMANY

Lonzona AG für Azetatprodukte Säckingen, GERMANY

**14. Nestlé S.A.**

Nestlé Deutschland GmbH GERMANY

Allgäuer Alpenmilch AG (AAA) Biessenhofen,  
Weiding, GERMANY

Cenovis GmbH GERMANY

Deutsche AG für Nestlé Erzeugnisse (DAN) (Nestle Milchwerk Kappeln)	Kappeln, Hegge, GERMANY
Franck- und Kathreiner GmbH (Heinrich Franck Söhne GmbH; Kathreiner GmbH)	Ludwigsburg, Karlsruhe, GERMANY
Harzer Grauhof-Brunnen	Goslar, GERMANY
L. Schweisfurt Fleischerei	Herten, GERMANY
Maggi GmbH (Maggi Singen; Maggi Kemptthal)	Berlin, Singen, GERMANY
Sarotti AG	Berlin-Tempelhof, Hattersheim, GERMANY
Wuelfert GmbH Fleischwaren-und Konservenfabrik	Dachau, GERMANY
Diamalt AG	GERMANY
Rotti AG	GERMANY
Gluckslee-Milchgesellschaft	GERMANY
Natura Milch-Exportges, Bosch & Co.	GERMANY
Alete Pharmazeutische Produkte GmbH	GERMANY

Gebrüder Jung GmbH	GERMANY
Fleischwarenfabrik Wolf/Dorffler	GERMANY
Rhenser Mineralbrunnen Fritz Meyer & Co. AG	GERMANY
Furst Bismarck-Quelle	GERMANY
Neuselters Mineralquellen	GERMANY
Nestlé Österreich GmbH	AUSTRIA
Nestlé Gesellschaft AG, Vienna	Edlitz-Grimmenstein, AUSTRIA
Franck- und Kathreiner GmbH (Heinrich Franck Söhne GmbH; Kathreiners Malzkaffee Fabriken AG)	AUSTRIA
Kultura Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft mbH (Sarea GmbH)	AUSTRIA
Maggi GmbH, Singen and Berlin (Julius Maggi GmbH)	AUSTRIA
Wiletal Kaffeemittel-Fabrik GmbH (Sarea GmbH)	AUSTRIA
Graf GmbH	AUSTRIA
Societe Nestle (Belgique) Bruxelles	BELGIUM

Alcon-Couvreur S.A.	BELGIUM
Nestle AG für Erzeugung & Vertrieb von Nahrungsmitteln	CZECHOSLOVAKIA (CZECH REPUBLIC)
Nestle Prag	Prague, CZECHOSLOVAKIA (CZECH REPUBLIC)
Maggi Prag	Prague, CZECHOSLOVAKIA (CZECH REPUBLIC)
Graf AG	CZECHOSLOVAKIA (CZECH REPUBLIC)
Nestle Nordisk A/S	DENMARK
L.E. Bruun Export Co.	DENMARK
Société Nestlé Paris	FRANCE
Société Laitiere Maggi (SLM)	FRANCE
Société Industrielle de Spécialités Alimentaires (SISA)	FRANCE
Société des Eaux Minerales de Ribeaupville	FRANCE
Glaces Gervais S.A.	FRANCE

Sociétés Commerciale d'Eaux Minerales du Bassin de Vichy	FRANCE
Sociétés des Eaux Minerales des Roches Santeuil	FRANCE
Societa Nestle Milan	ITALY
Panna S.P.A.	ITALY
Galak Gecondenseerde Melk Maatschaapj	THE NETHERLANDS
Hollandsche Fabriek van Melkproducten en Voedingsmiddelen N.V.	THE NETHERLANDS
Aurore	THE NETHERLANDS
Fussel & Co. N.V.	THE NETHERLANDS
Vvm (BAMG)	THE NETHERLANDS
N.V. de Komeet	THE NETHERLANDS
A/S Nestle	NORWAY
De Norske Melkefabriker	NORWAY
Levanger Melkefabriker	NORWAY

Maggi Spolka Z O.O.	POLAND
Societe des Produits Nestle S.A.	SWITZERLAND
Maggi AG	SWITZERLAND
Thomi & Franck AG	SWITZERLAND
Frisco-Findus AG	SWITZERLAND

15. **Novartis AG (Sandoz AG; Ciba AG; J.R. Geigy AG, Durand Huguenin AG; Wander AG)**

J.R. Geigy AG/Betriebsstätte	Grenzach, GERMANY
Sandoz AG	Nuremberg, GERMANY
Dr. A. Wander S.A.	Cracow, POLAND
Dr. Wander GmbH	AUSTRIA
Anciens Etablissements Léon Sorg & Cie	BELGIUM
Dr. A. Wander S.A.	BELGIUM

Société Anonyme CIBA	BELGIUM
Laboratoires ZYMA-GALEN S.A.	BELGIUM
Chemotextil	CZECHOSLOVAKIA (CZECH REPUBLIC)
Dr. A. Wander AG	CZECHOSLOVAKIA (CZECH REPUBLIC)
CIBA chemisch-pharmazeutische GmbH	CZECHOSLOVAKIA (CZECH REPUBLIC)
A.S. Dr. A. Wander	DENMARK
CIBA Farver & Farmaceutika A/S	DENMARK
Produits Sandoz	FRANCE
Laboratoires Sandoz S.a.r.l.	FRANCE
S.A. des Etablissements Wander	FRANCE
CIBA Société Anonyme	FRANCE
Laboratoires Ciba	FRANCE
La Quinoléine et ses Dérivés S.A.	FRANCE

Colorex S.A.	FRANCE
Produits Geigy	FRANCE
Insecticides Geigy S.A.	FRANCE
Süsstoffsyndikat	GERMANY
Dr. A. Wander GmbH	GERMANY
Ciba Berlin AG	GERMANY
Teerfarben AG Ciba	GERMANY
CIBA AG	GERMANY
Zyma GmbH	GERMANY
Irga GmbH	GERMANY
Geigy Verwaltung GmbH	GERMANY
Chinoin AG	HUNGARY
Dr. A. Wander AG	HUNGARY
Sandoz S.p.A.	ITALY
Fabbrica Lombarda colori d'aniline	ITALY

Dr. A. Wander S.A.	ITALY
Societa Italiana per l'Industria chimica a Basilea	ITALY
Società Bergamasca per l'Industria Chimica	ITALY
Zyma S.p.A.	ITALY
Geigy S.A.	ITALY
S.A. Immobiliare Nizza-Monferrato	ITALY
Irga S.A.	ITALY
Häuserverwertungs AG CASA	LIECHTENSTEIN
Sandoz Producten N.V.	THE NETHERLANDS
CIBA Commercieel en Technisch Bureau voor Nederland	THE NETHERLANDS
N.V. Zyma Nederland	THE NETHERLANDS
Texta GmbH	POLAND
Pabianicer AG für Chemische Industrie	POLAND

Romochim S.A.R.	ROMANIA
Dr. A. Wander & Co.	ROMANIA
SAPIC SA	ROMANIA
Sandoz AG	SWITZERLAND
AG Hermes	SWITZERLAND
Schweizerische Teerindustrie AG	SWITZERLAND
Durand & Huguenin AG	SWITZERLAND
Schweizerische Schleppschifffahrts- genossenschaft	SWITZERLAND
Schweizerische Reederei AG	SWITZERLAND
Hydro-Nitro S.A.	SWITZERLAND
Rhodiaseta AG	SWITZERLAND
Wander AG	SWITZERLAND
Pharmaanalytica Wander S.A.	SWITZERLAND
Maltex S.A.	SWITZERLAND

Lilian AG	SWITZERLAND
Praz Menou	SWITZERLAND
P.J. Guisan S.A.	SWITZERLAND
Joba/ISBA S.A.	SWITZERLAND
Laboratoires Mexyl S.A.	SWITZERLAND
Airal AG	SWITZERLAND
Schöngrün AG	SWITZERLAND
Selectochemie AG	SWITZERLAND
Microtubes S.A.	SWITZERLAND
Paracelsus AG	SWITZERLAND
Fabrik medizinischer, chirurgischer und wissenschaftlicher Instrumente AG	SWITZERLAND
AG fur Dawa Produkte	SWITZERLAND
Interhamol	SWITZERLAND

CIBA AG	SWITZERLAND
Prochema AG	SWITZERLAND
Colfa AG	SWITZERLAND
Säurefabrik Schweizerhall	SWITZERLAND
J.R. Giegy AG	SWITZERLAND
Aligena AG	SWITZERLAND
Geigy-Werke Schweizerhalle AG	SWITZERLAND
Grada AG	SWITZERLAND
Dr. A. Wander AG	YUGOSLAVIA
<b>16. <u>Robt. Schwarzenbach &amp; Co. AG</u></b>	
Robt. Schwarzenbach & Co.	Huningue, Alsace, FRANCE Konstanz(Constance)/Wollmatingen, Weil am Rhein, GERMANY
<b>17. <u>Roche Holding AG</u></b>	
Roche Grenzach	Grenzach, GERMANY

F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. AG	GERMANY
F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Cie.	FRANCE
Hoffmann-La Roche Wien, Erzeugung und Vertrieb chemisch-pharmazeutischer Produkte Gesellschaft mbH	AUSTRIA
Produits Roche Société Anonyme Belge	BELGIUM
Polska spółka wytworów chemicznych "Roche" spółka akcyjna w warszawie	POLAND
Roche akciova spoločnost pro chemicko-farmaceuticke vyrobky v praze	CZECHOSLOVAKIA (CZECH REPUBLIC)
F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. Aktiengesellschaft Basel, Filiale Riga	LATVIA
Prodotti Roche	ITALY
<b>18. <u>Schindler Holding Ltd. (Schindler Management Ltd.)</u></b>	
Le Lift S.r.L.	Mulhouse, FRANCE
Schindler & Cie, S.r.l.	Brussels, BELGIUM
Schindler & Cie, oHG	Berlin, GERMANY

HUMAG Hebezeug- und Motorenfabrikations- Karlsruhe, GERMANY  
Aktiengesellschaft

**19. Sefar Holding, Inc.**

Franz Eckert & Cie. Waldkirch/Breisgau, GERMANY

**20. Sihl AG**

Sihl GmbH Düren, GERMANY

RVG Repromaterialien Vertriebs GmbH Windeck-Rosbach, GERMANY

TRICON Veredelungs GmbH Freiburg, GERMANY

Papierfabrik Lahnstein GmbH GERMANY

Sihl Benelux B.V. Hertogenbosch,  
THE NETHERLANDS

Sihl SNC Orsay, FRANCE

**21. Sika Finanz AG**

Unspecified GERMANY, FRANCE,  
ITALY, AUSTRIA,  
SWITZERLAND

22. **Stehli Seiden**

Stehli & Co GmbH

Erzingen, GERMANY

23. **Stromeyer & Co.**

L. Stromeyer & Co.

Konstanz, GERMANY

24. **Sulzer AG (Gebrüder Sulzer)**

Gebrüder Sulzer AG

Ludwigshafen, GERMANY

Sulzer-Centralheizungen GmbH  
(Johannes Haag GmbH,  
Johannes Haag AG)

Mannheim, Stuttgart, Berlin,  
Augsburg, Munich, Karlsruhe,  
Nürnberg, GERMANY

CCM Compagnie de Construction Mécanique Paris, FRANCE  
Procédés Sulzer

CSS Société Anonyme Chauffage Central  
Sulzer

Paris, FRANCE

25. **Unaxis Holding AG (Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik Oerlikon AG)**

Ikaria GmbH

Berlin, GERMANY

Krompacher Kupferwerke

Krompachy, SLOVAKIA

26. **Villiger Söhne Holding AG**

Villiger Söhne oHG

Munich, GERMANY

**27. Von Roll Holding Ltd. (Gesellschaft der Ludw. Von Roll'schen Eisenwerker AG**

Schweizerische Isola-Werke AG

Breitenbach, SWITZERLAND

Von Roll Stahlgiesserei Biel AG

Biel, SWITZERLAND

Robert Aebi AG

Regensdorf, SWITZERLAND